

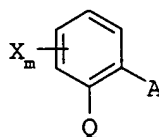
Method of inducing the virus resistance of plants

Abstract

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A method of inducing the viral resistance of plants comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of the compound of the formula I

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I

15 in which

X is halogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

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Q is $C(=CH-CH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=CH-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-CONHCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$ or $N(-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$;

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A is $-O-B$, $-CH_2O-B$, $-OCH_2-B$, $-CH=CH-B$, $-C\equiv C-B$, $-CH_2O-N=C(R^1)-B$ or $-CH_2O-N=C(R^1)-C(R^2)=N-OR^3$, where

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B is optionally substituted phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl, containing one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or two O and/or S atoms;

R^1 is hydrogen, cyano, alkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy;

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R^2 is optionally substituted phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, or

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alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkenylcarbonyl, alkynylcarbonyl, alkylsulfonyl, or $C(=NOR^a)-OR^b$; and

R^3 is hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl;

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which compound is taken up by the plants or seeds.